

Relapsed Aggressive B-cell NHL: CAR-T vs Bispecific Antibodies

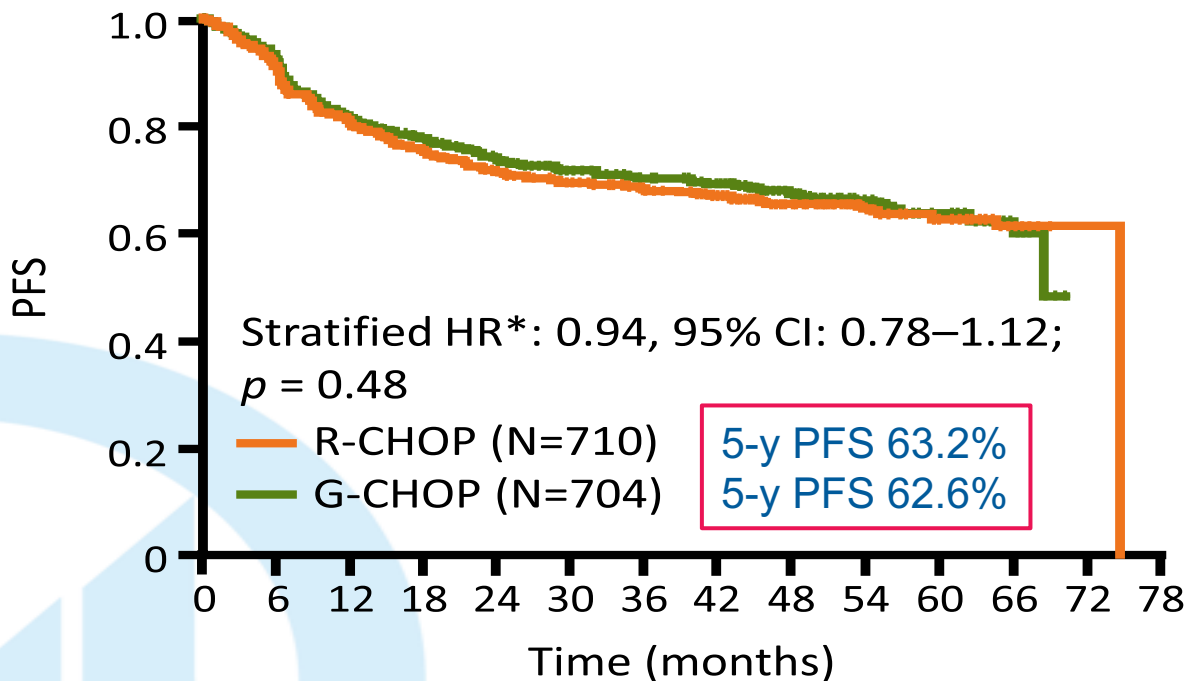
Julio Chavez

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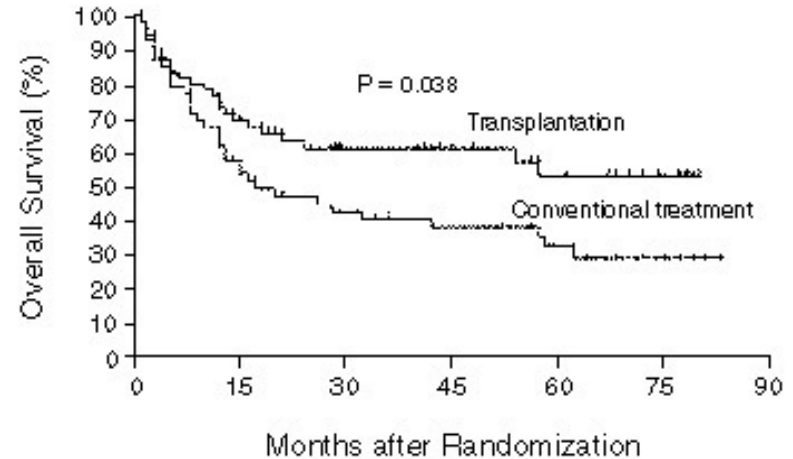
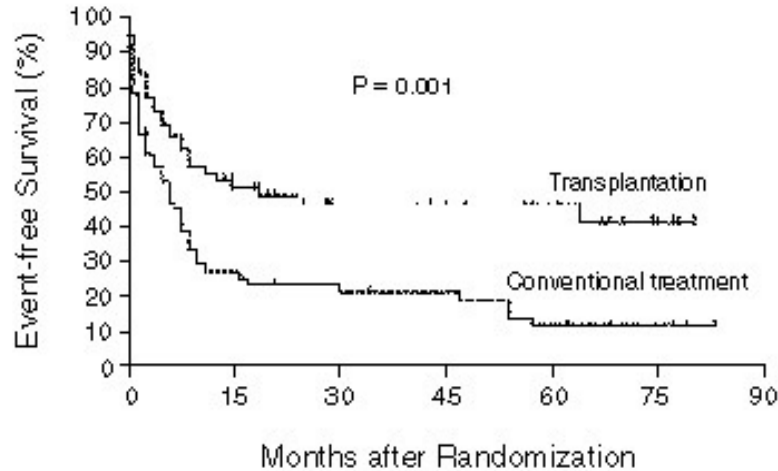
Moffitt Cancer Center

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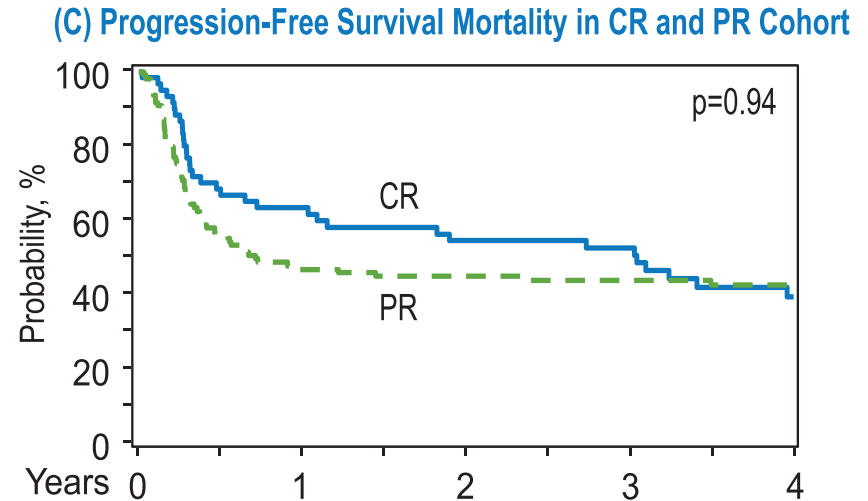
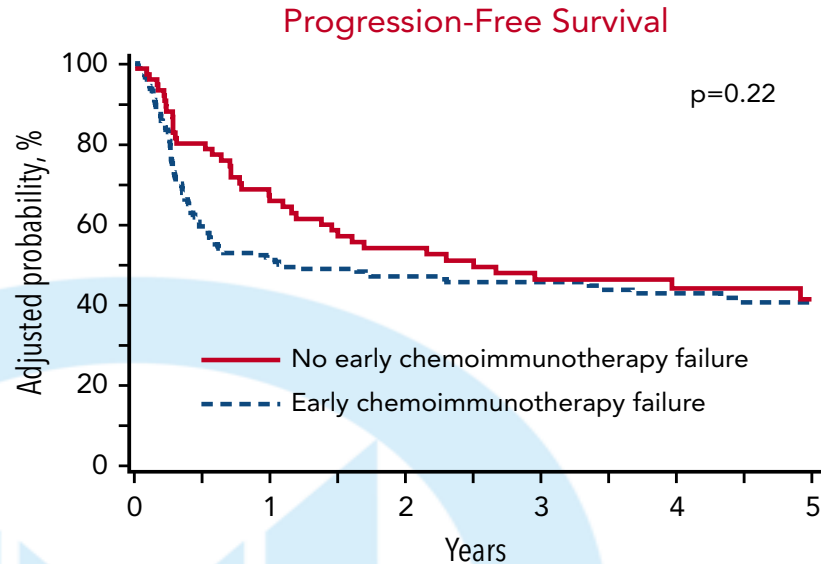
Outcomes Frontline Therapy DLBCL: 5-year Analysis GOYA trial



Autologous HCT as Standard Care for R/R DLBCL



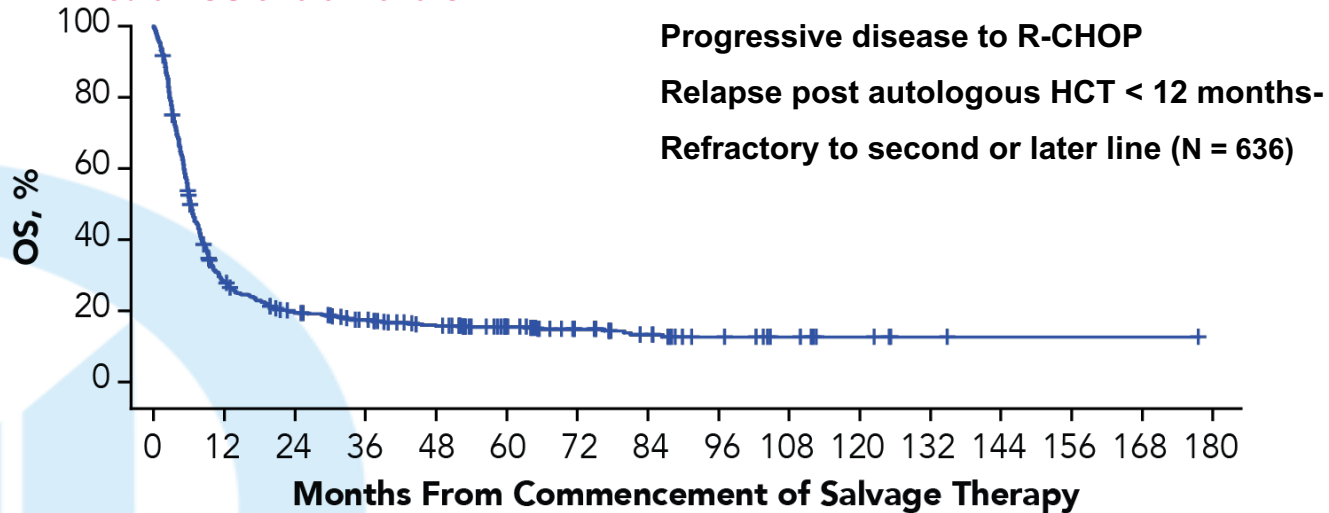
Autologous HCT is still beneficial in chemosensitive disease despite timing of relapse: CIBMTR Analysis



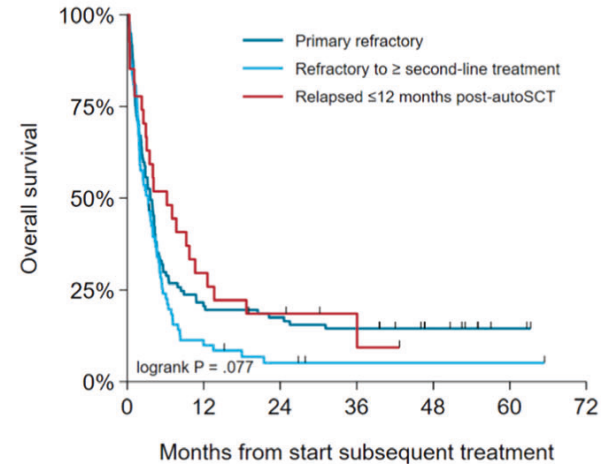
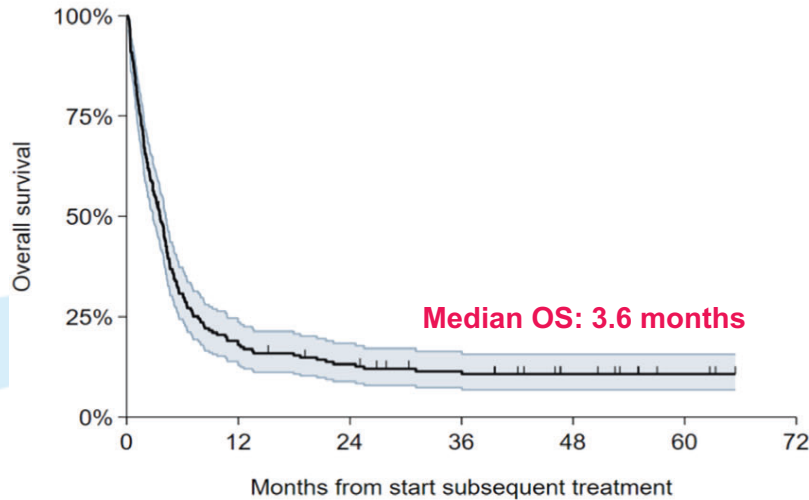
Refractory Diffuse Large B cell Lymphoma carries a poor prognosis

- SCHOLAR-1 patient level meta-analysis of refractory Aggressive NHL

- ORR of 26% (CR of 7%, PR of 19%)
- **Median OS of 6.6 months**



Real-Life R/R DLBCL: Population Based Analysis-Netherlands

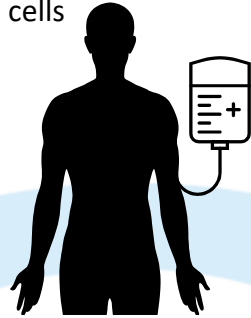


	No. at risk					
	0	12	24	36	48	60
Primary refractory	97	20	17	14	8	2
Refractory to \geq second-line treatment	73	7	3	1	1	0
Relapsed ≤ 12 months post-autoSCT	27	8	4	2	0	0

CAR T-Cell Therapy: Underlying Principles

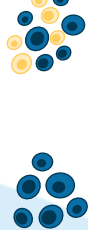
Leukapheresis

Collect patient's white blood cells

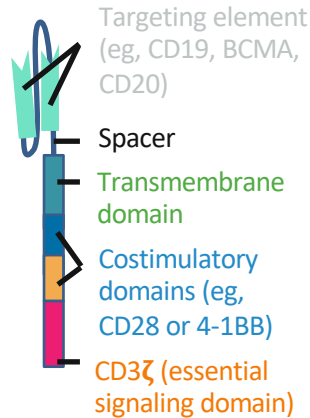
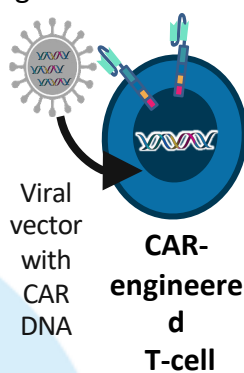


Manufacturing

Isolate and activate T-cells



Engineer T-cells with CAR gene

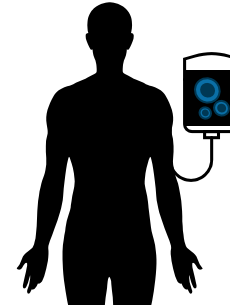


Expand CAR T-cells

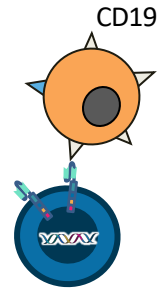


Infusion

Infuse same patient with CAR T-cells



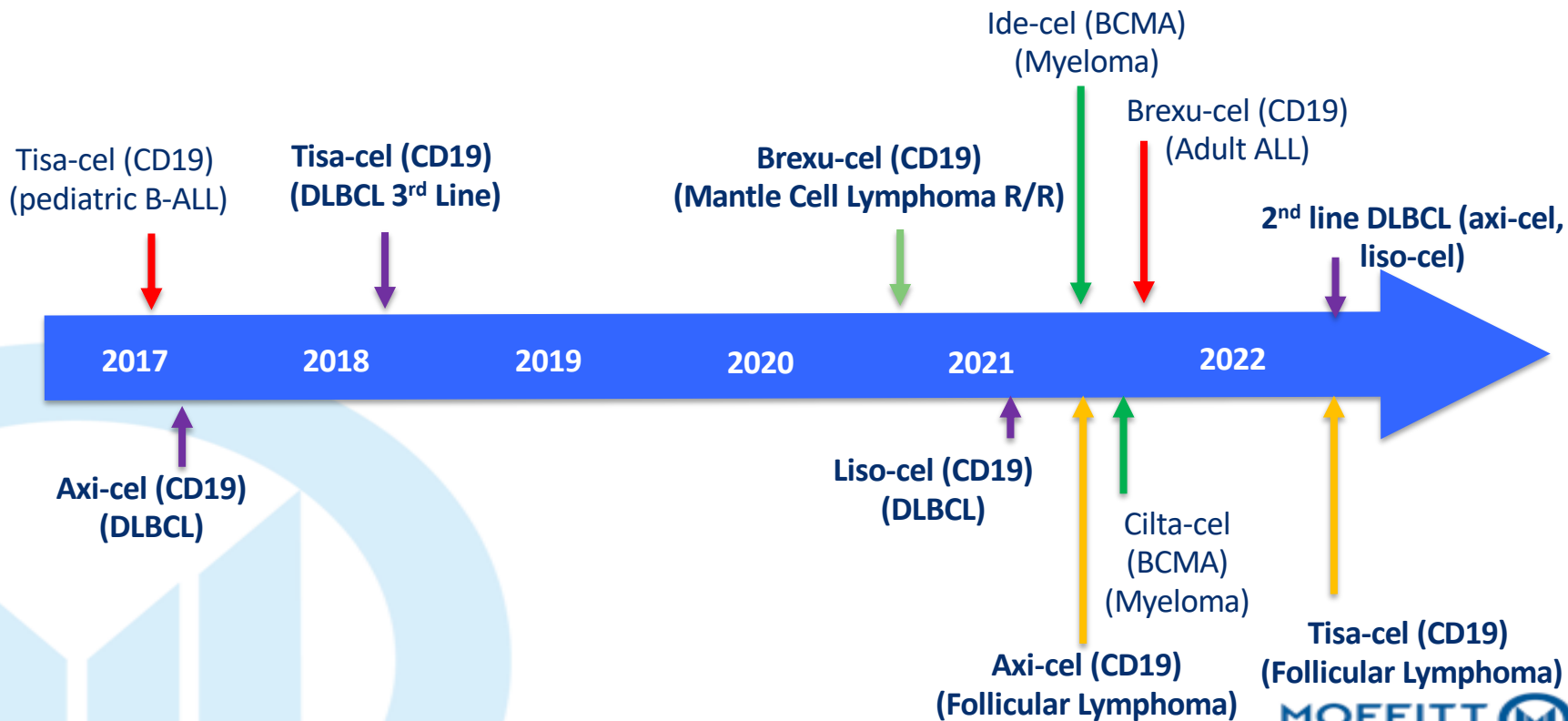
Activity



Median manufacturing time: 17-28 days

Patients undergo lymphodepleting (and possibly salvage/bridging) therapy

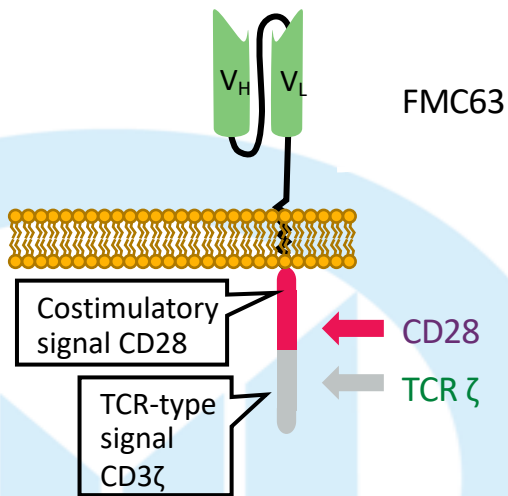
US FDA approvals of CAR T therapy



CD19-Directed CAR T-Cell Products for LBCL

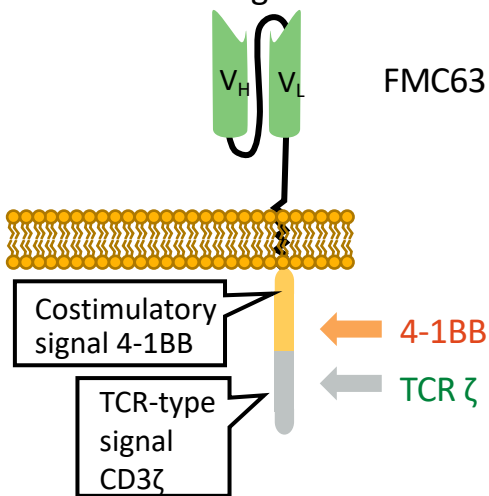
Axicabtagene Ciloleucel (Axi-cel)

- CD28 costimulation
- Second generation



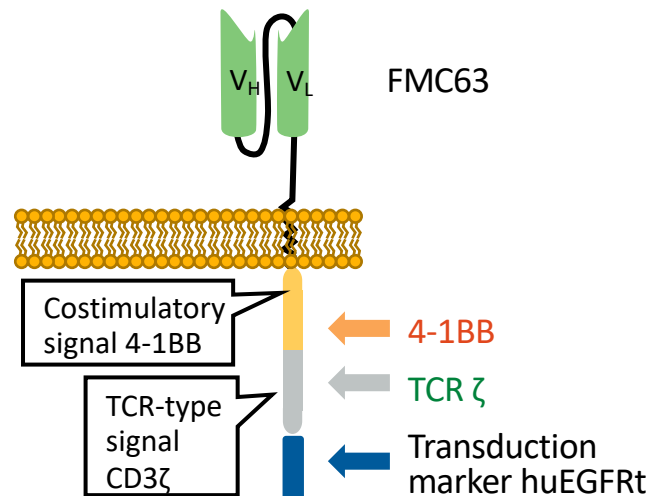
Tisagenlecleucel (Tisa-cel)

- 4-1BB costimulation
- Second generation



Lisocabtagene Maraleucel (Liso-cel)

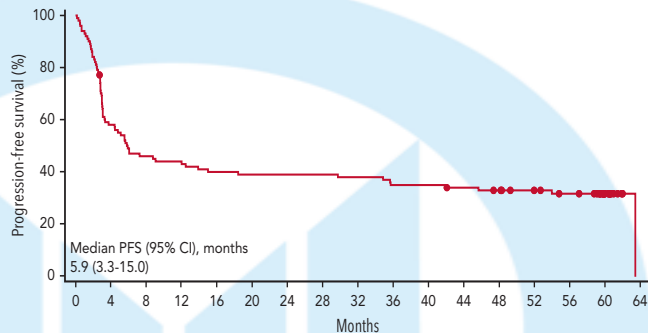
- 4-1BB costimulation
- Second generation



Pivotal Anti-CD19 CAR T-Cell Therapy Trials: Long term follow-up

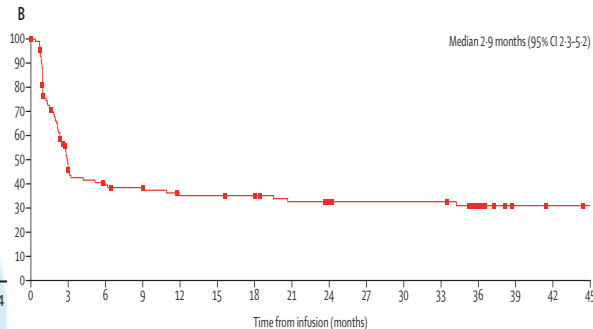
ZUMA-1 Axicabtagene Ciloleucel

Median F/U 5 years
 Median age: 58 (23 – 76)
 Enrolled (treated): 111 (101)
 Best ORR: 83%
 Best CR: 54%
 PFS: 5.9 months
Ongoing CR: 39%



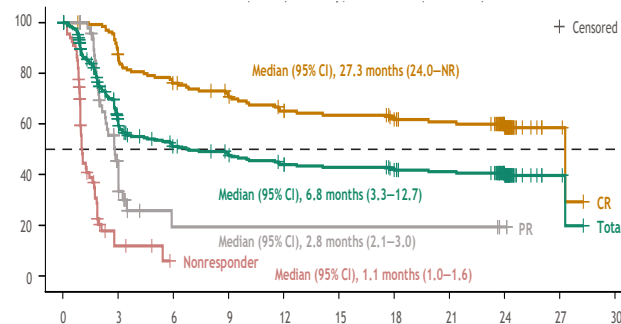
JULIET Tisagenlecleucel

Median F/U 40.3 months
 Median age: 56 (22 – 76)
 Enrolled (treated): 165 (111)
 Best ORR: 52%
 Best CR: 40 %
 PFS: 2.9 months
Ongoing CR: 37%

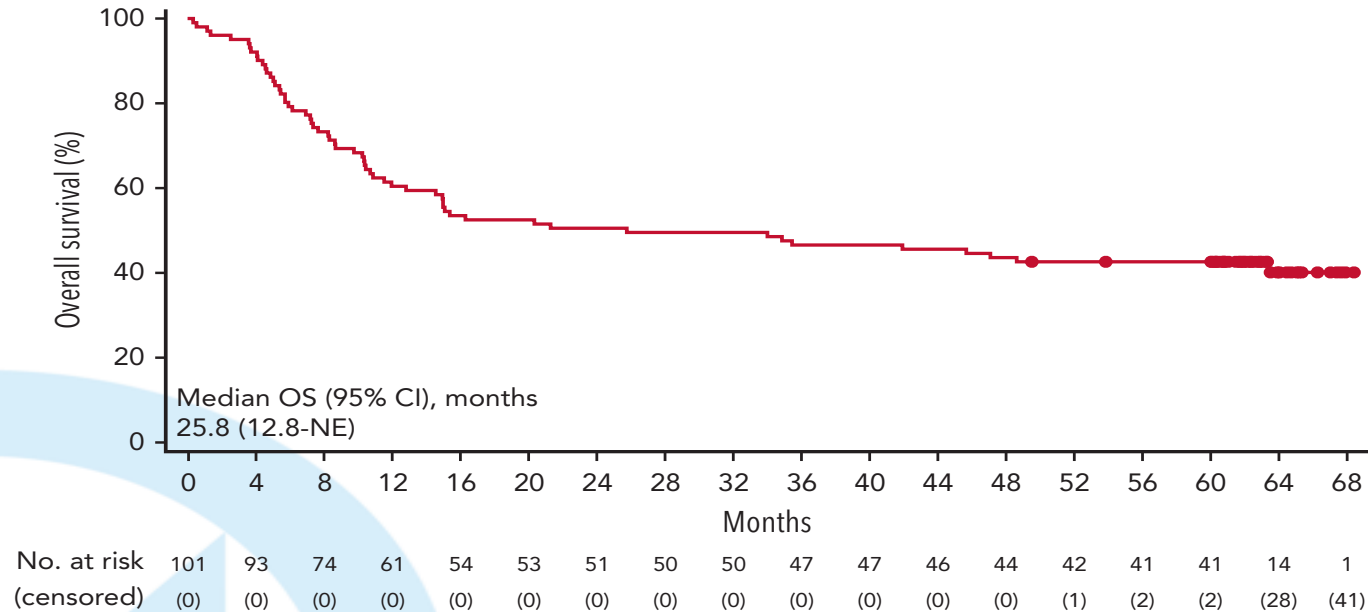


TRANSCEND NHL 001 Lisocabtagene Maraleucel

Median F/U 24 months
 Median age: 63 (18 – 86)
 Enrolled (treated): 244 (269)
 Best ORR: 73%
 Best CR: 53 %
 PFS: 6.8 months
Ongoing CR: 45%

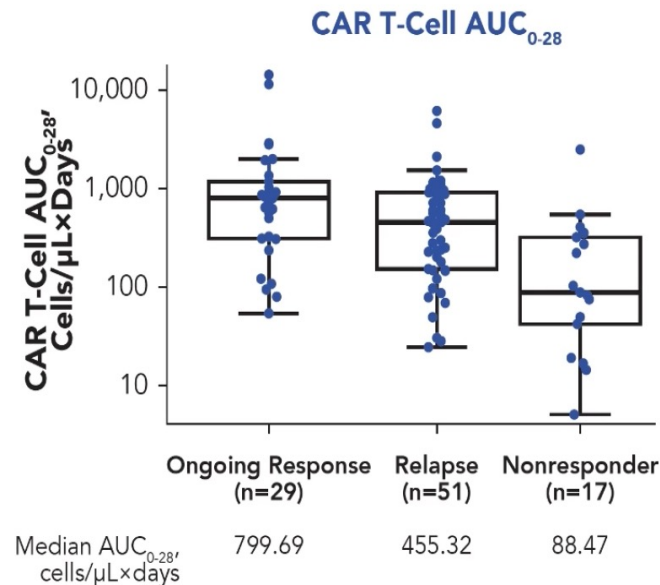
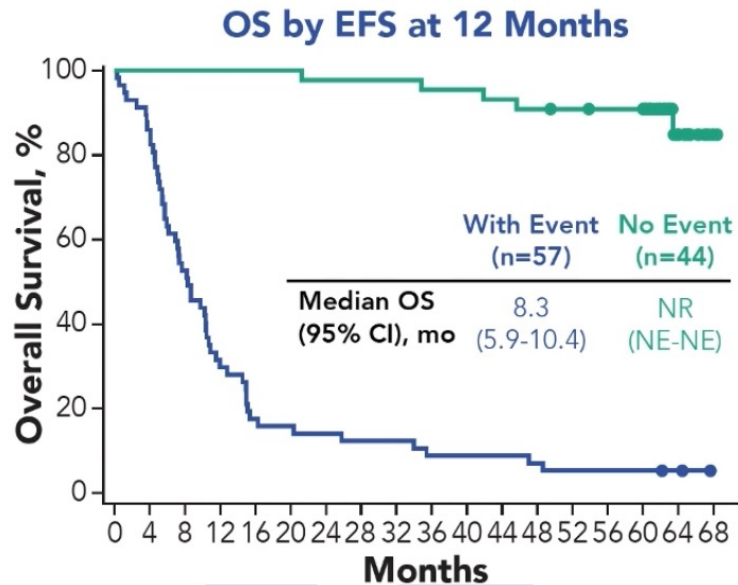


ZUMA-1: Long term efficacy of Axi-Cel in R/R DLBCL-Overall Survival Update At 5 Years (mITT, n = 101): Curative potential



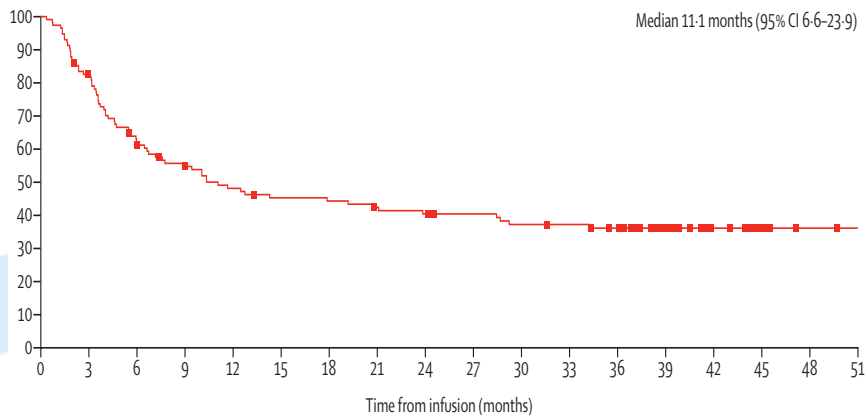
- With ≥ 5 years of follow-up, median OS was 25.8 months, and the KM estimate of the 5-year OS rate was 42.6%
- Since the 4-y cut-off there was 1 dead (month 63) and 1 PD (month 54)

ZUMA-1: OS by event at 12 months and ongoing response by CART expansion



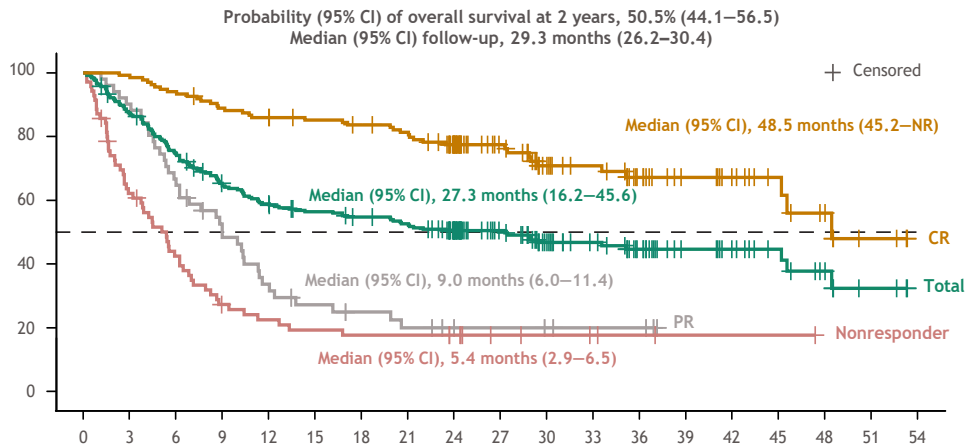
OS update in JULIET (Tisa-Cel) and TRANSCEND (Liso_cel)

JULIET



Median follow up: 40.3 months

TRANSCEND



Median follow up: 23.9 months

The quest to cure more patients with R/R DLBCL

ZUMA-7

Axicabtagene ciloleucel

*Locke et al ASH Meeting 2021
Abstract 2*

Met endpoint

CAR T-cell therapy

BELINDA

Tisagenlecleucel

High-risk DLBCL/B-cell lymphomas:

- Refractory to first-line tx
- Relapsed after first-line tx

TRANSFORM

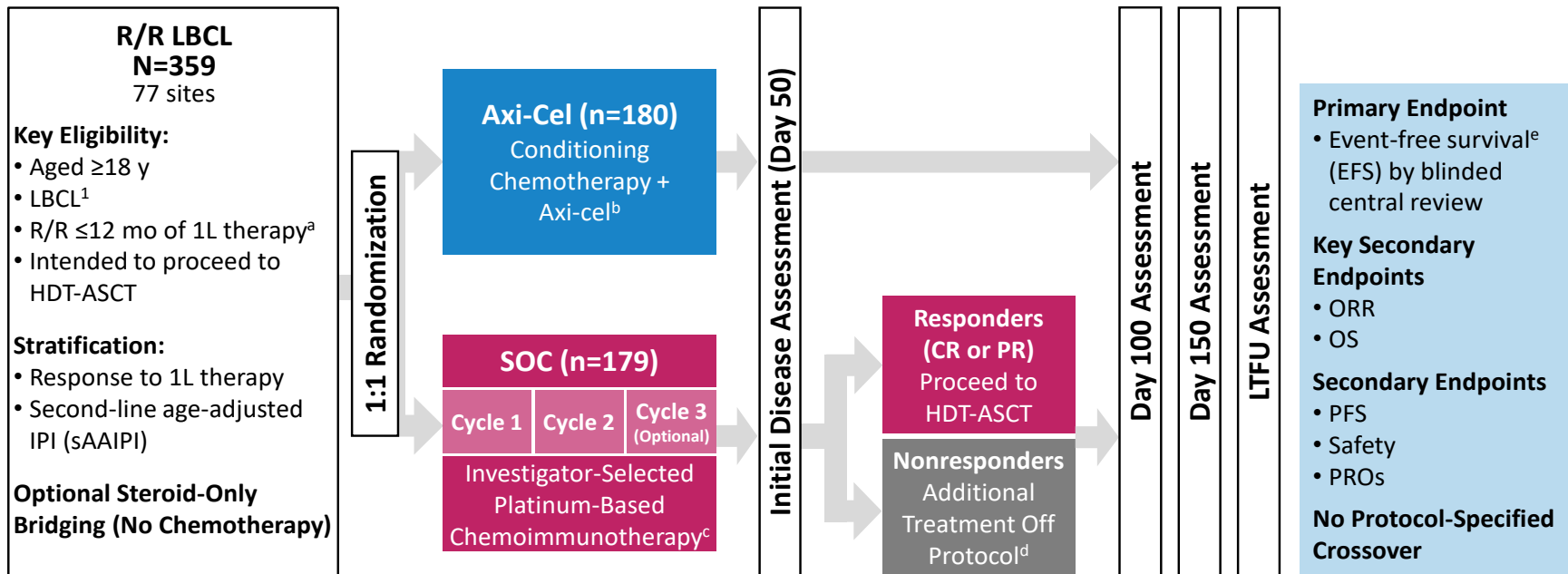
Lisocabtagene maraleucel

*Mandar et al ASH Meeting 2021
Abstract 91*

Met endpoint

**Salvage therapy/
auto-transplant**

ZUMA-7: Axi-Cel vs SOC Study Schema

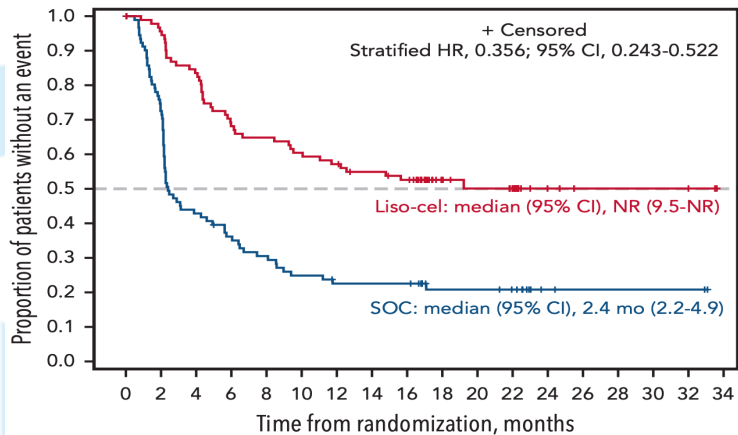


Phase III randomized trials in transplant eligible: EFS and PFS results

TRANSFORM

Lisocabtagene maraleucel vs SOC

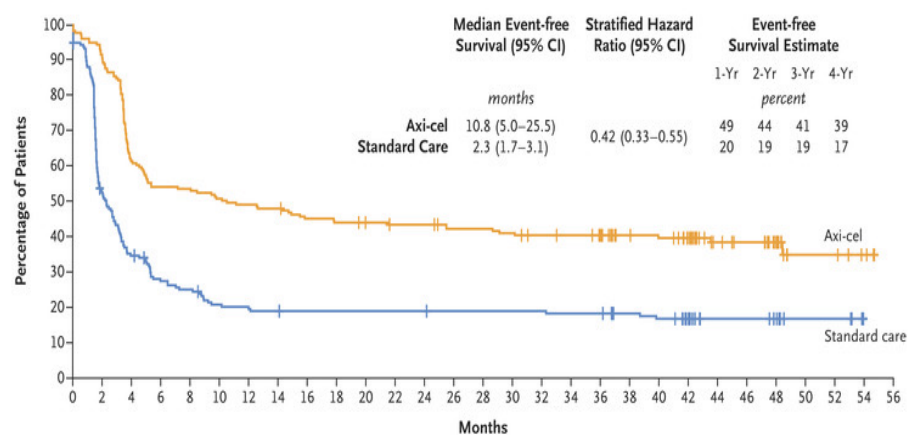
Median F/U: 24.9 months
 Median age: 60 (20 – 74)
 Enrolled (CAR-T) 92
 Best ORR: 87%
 Best CR: 74%
 PFS: NR



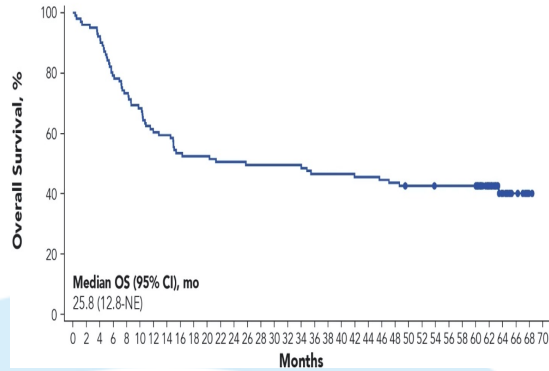
ZUMA-7

Axicabtagene Ciloleucel vs SOC

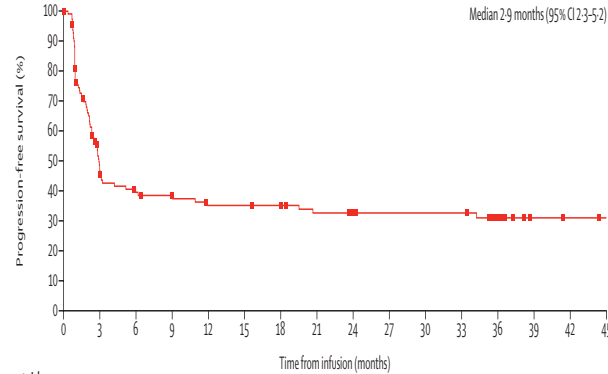
Median F/U 47.2 months
 Median age: 58 (21 – 80)
 Enrolled (CAR-T): 180
 Best ORR: 83%
 Best CR: 65%
 PFS: 14.7 months



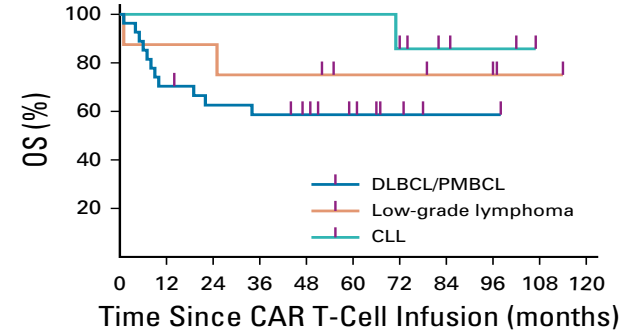
Patients with R/R DLBCL are cured with CAR-T



ZUMA-1

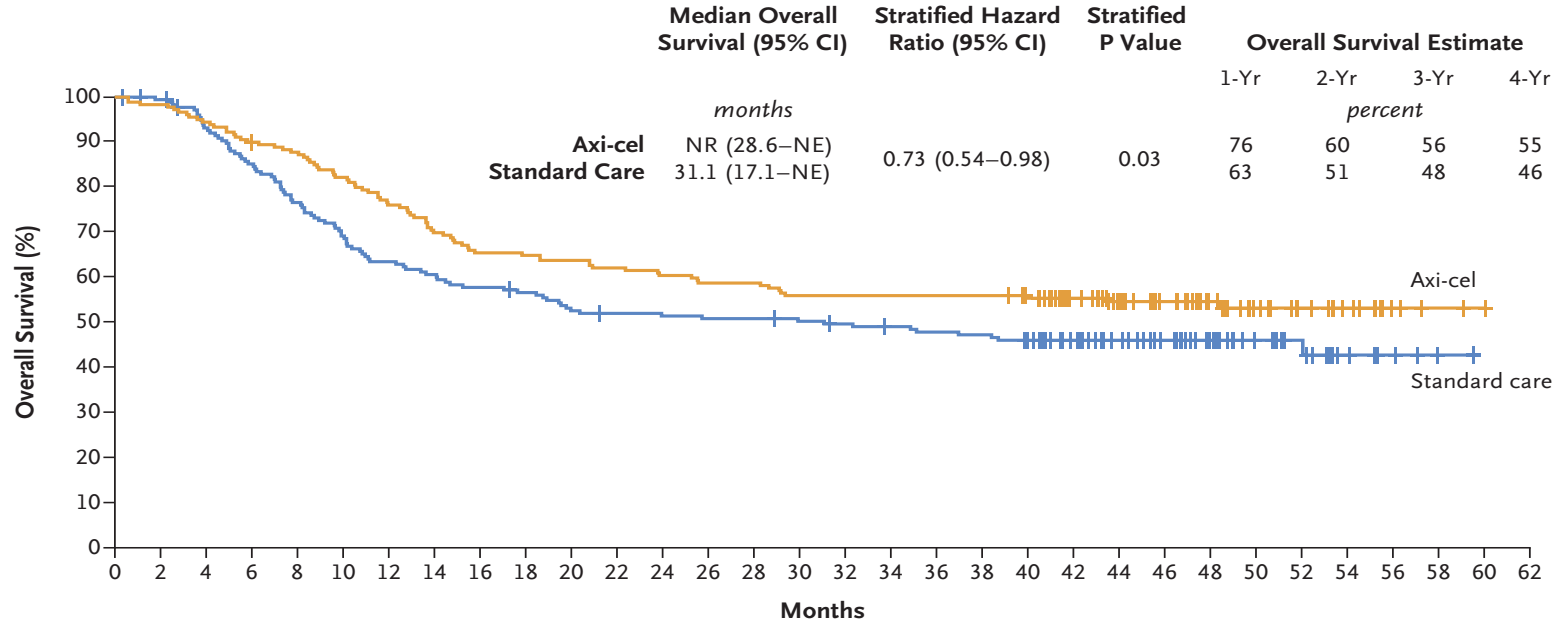


JULIET



NCI

ZUMA-7 Improved OS with CAR-T as second line therapy

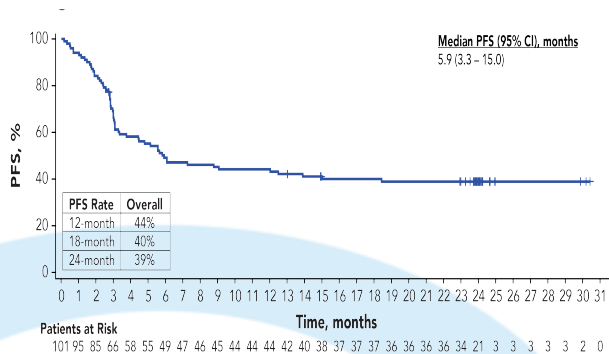


No. at Risk

Axi-cel	180	177	170	161	157	147	136	125	117	116	114	111	108	105	105	100	100	100	100	100	96	80	67	54	41	29	20	14	4	2	1	0
Standard care	179	176	163	149	134	121	111	106	101	98	91	89	88	87	87	85	83	81	79	78	73	63	51	41	31	19	14	7	4	1	0	

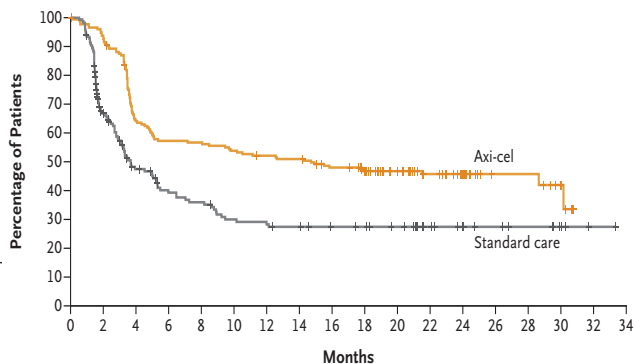
Earlier use of CART may improve outcome

ZUMA-1



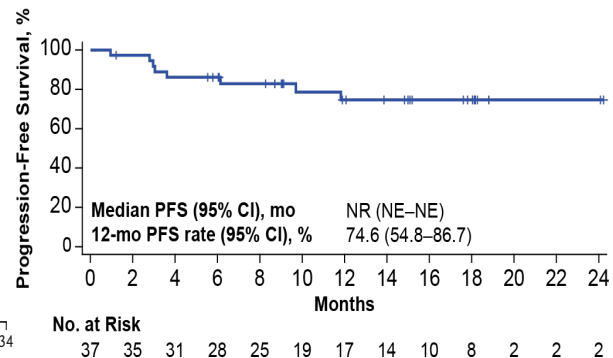
Median PFS 5.9 months

ZUMA-7



Median PFS (axi-cel arm): 14.6 months

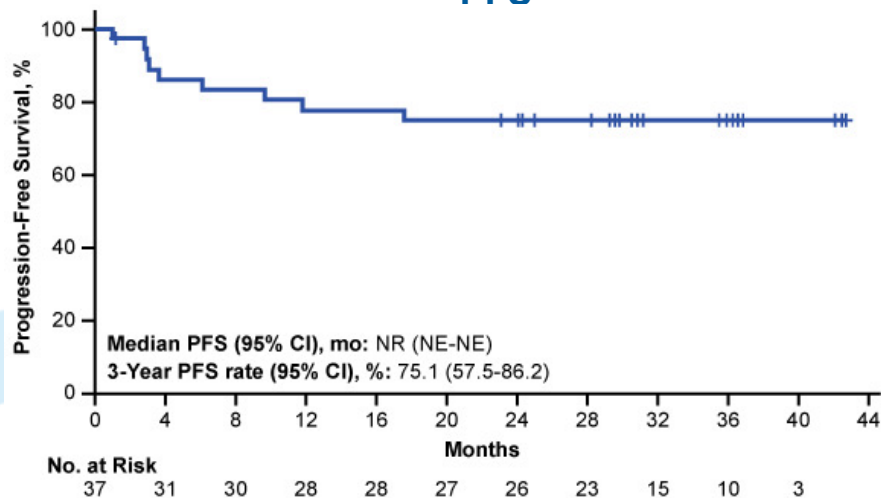
ZUMA-12



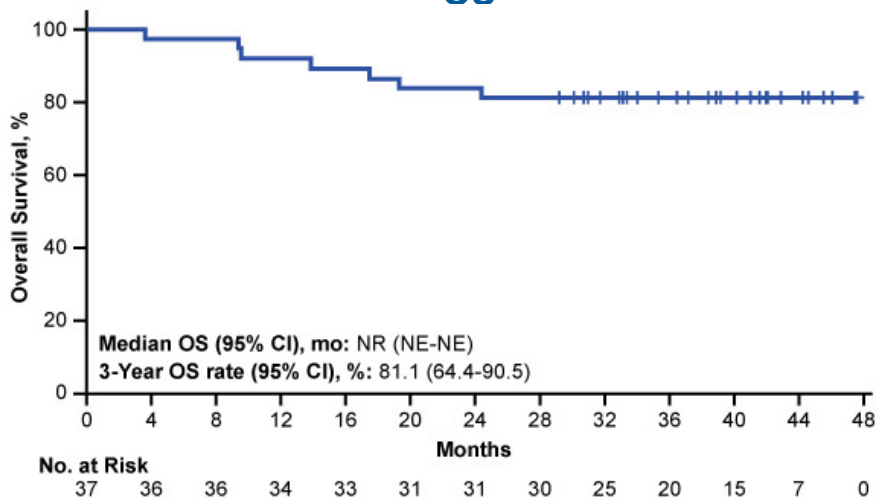
Median PFS: Not reached

ZUMA-12 Axi-Cel as Frontline Therapy for High Risk DLBCL: 3-year follow up

PFS



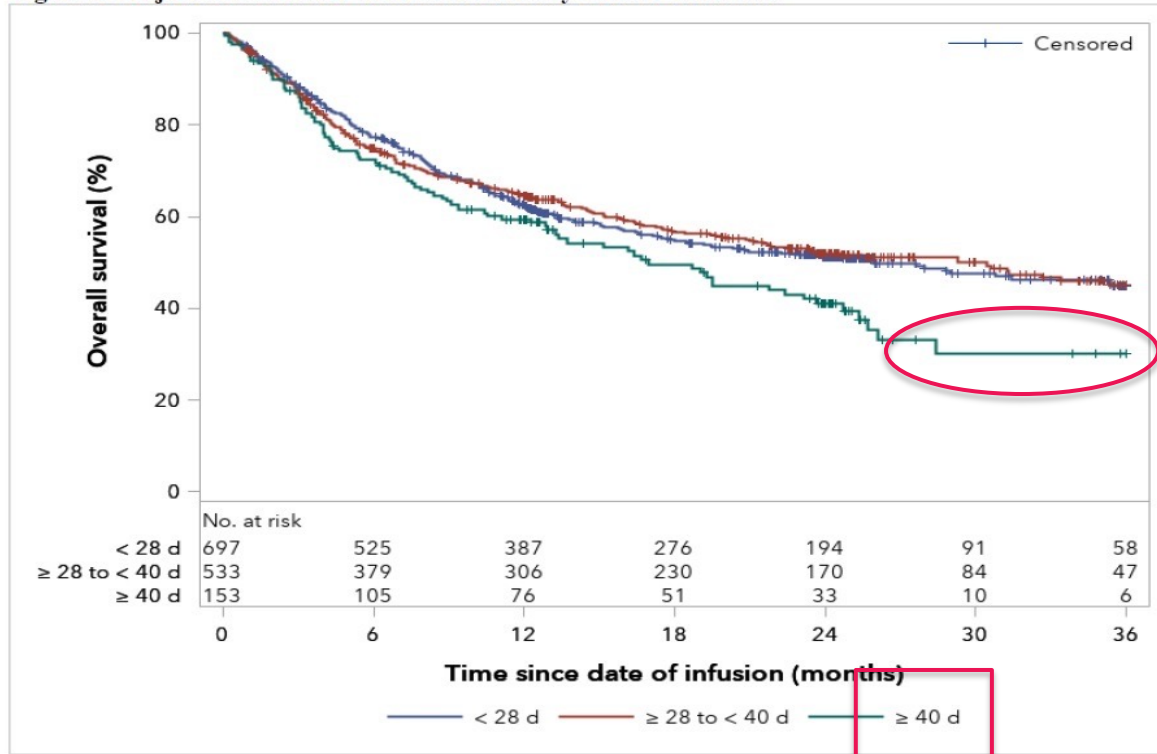
OS



- Medians for PFS and OS were not reached in efficacy-evaluable patients
 - Among patients who achieved a CR as best response, the 3-year PFS and OS rates **were 84.4%** (95% CI, 66.5-93.2) and 90.6% (95% CI, 73.6-96.9), respectively

Impact of CAR-T infusion waiting times in DLBCL: CIBMTR analysis (> 1300 pts)

Figure 1: Adjusted curves for overall survival by vein-to-vein time



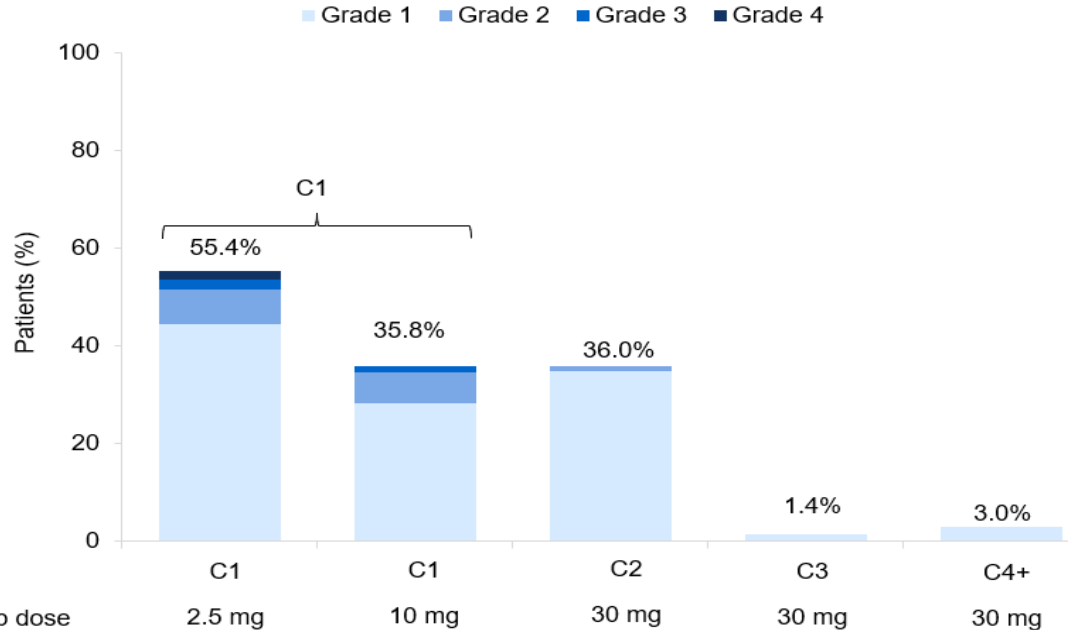
Bispecific antibodies for LBCL



What have we learned about BiAbs in lymphomas?

- They can cause CRS (mostly during C1)
- Neurotoxicity is unusual
- Efficacy is dose dependent
- Step up dosing mitigates toxicity and may spare need for admission

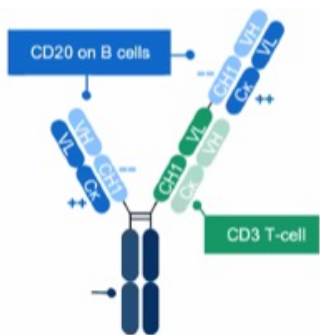
CRS events occur early: Analysis of Glofitamab Phase 2 Pivotal Cohort



Bispecific Abs: FDA approvals R/R LBCL

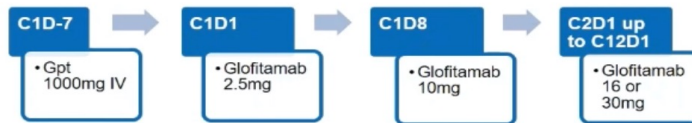
Glofitamab

FDA approved June 2023



Treatment schedule

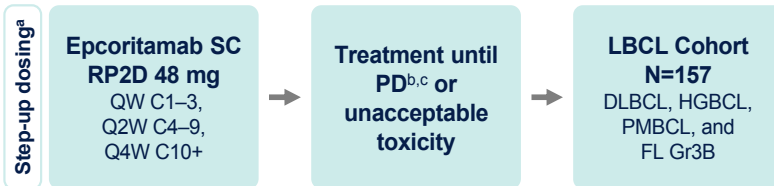
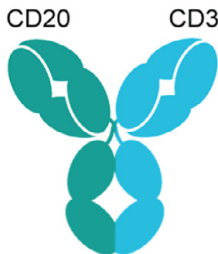
- 1000mg Gpt 7 days prior to glofitamab administration
- Glofitamab IV step-up doses on C1D1 and D8 and at target dose from C2D1 (2.5/10/16mg or 2.5/10/30mg)
- Cycle 1 was 14-days long; glofitamab was given Q3W thereafter for up to 12 cycles



Epcoritamab

FDA approved May 2023

DuoBody-CD3xCD20



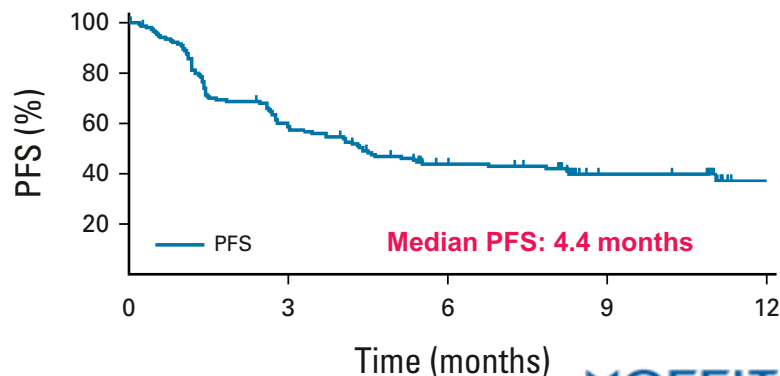
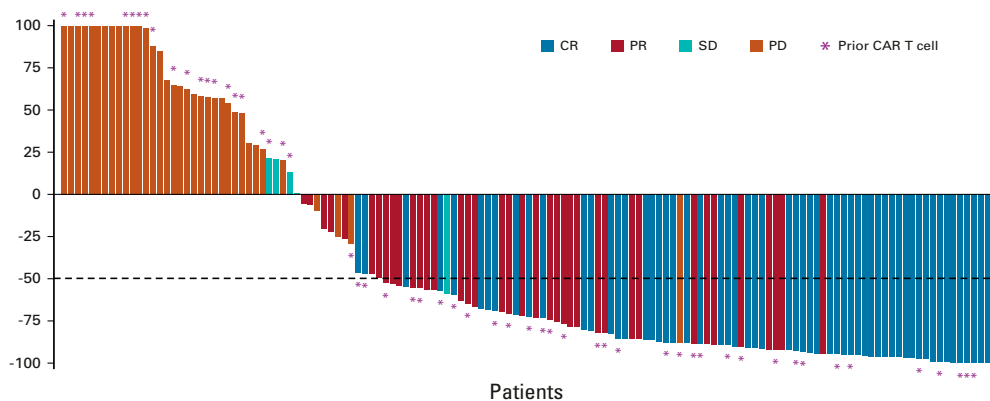
Epcoritamab for R/R DLBCL: Phase 2 pivotal study

Baseline Characteristics

N= 157 pts
Unlimited treatment (SC)
Median lines: 3 (2-11)
Primary refractory: 61%
Prior CAR-T: 38.9%
Prior auto HCT: 20%

Results

Median f/u: 10.7 months
ORR= 63%
CR= 39%
PFS in CR pts at EOT: Not reached
Median PFS= 4.4 months. **Not reached in MRD-CRS all (G_≥3)= 49.7% (2.5%)** Mainly during C1



Glofitamab for RR Large B-cell Lymphoma (3L): Phase 2 Pivotal Results

Baseline Characteristics

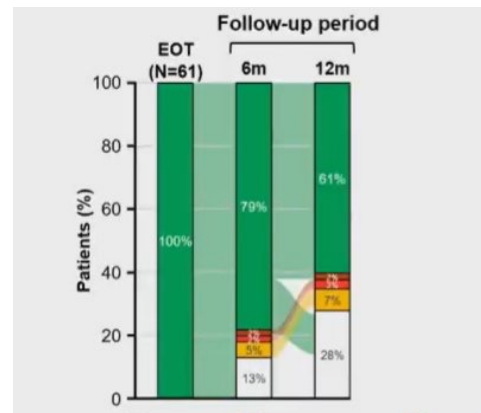
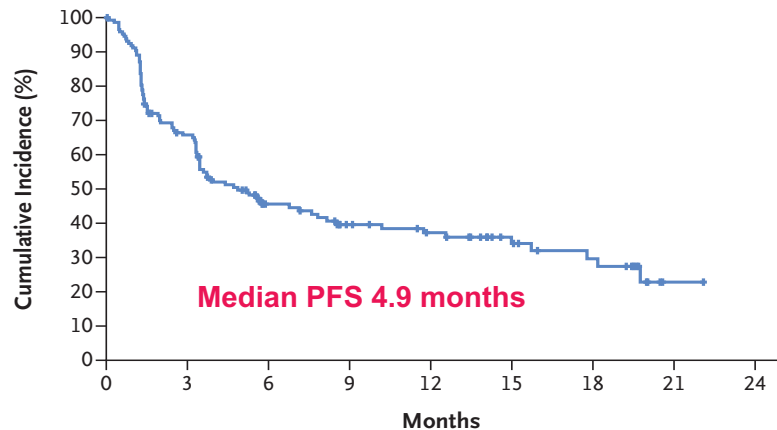
N= 155 pts
Time limited therapy (12 cycles IV with pretreatment obinutuzumab)
Median lines: 3 (2-7)
Primary refractory: 58%
Prior CAR-T: 33%
Prior auto HCT: 18%

Results

Median f/u: 12.6 months
ORR= 52%
CR= 39%
PFS in CR pts at EOT: Not reached
Median PFS= 4.9 months
CRS all (G_≥3)= 63% (4%) Mainly during C1

Dickinson M et Al. *N Eng J Med* 2022.

Progression-free Survival in the Main Analysis Cohort



Efficacy of FDA approved CAR-T and BiAbs in R/R LBCL

	ZUMA-1	TRANSCEND	JULIET	EPCORE	GO
Product	Axi-Cel	Liso-Cel	Tisa-Cel	Epcoritamab	Glofitamab
Median F/U	60 months	24 months	40.3 months	10.7 months	12.6 months
ORR	83%	75%	52%	63.1%	52%
CR	54%	53%	40%	38.9%	39%
PFS	5.9 months	6.8 months	2.9 months	4.4 months	4.9 months
OS	25.8 months	27.3 months	11.1 months	NR	8.9 months

Neelapu et Al. *Blood* 2023, Abramson et Al. *Blood* 2023, Schuster et Al. *Lancet Oncology* 2021, Thieblemont et Al. *J Clin Oncol* 2022, Dickinson M et Al. *N Eng J Med* 2022.

Combination of BiAbs seems to increase efficacy

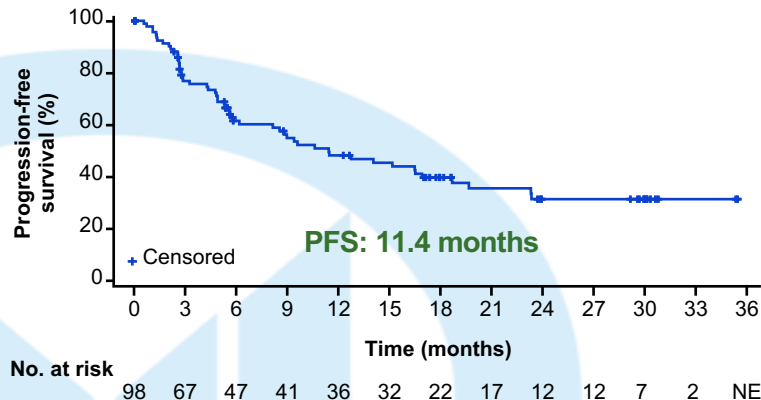
Mosunetuzumab - Polatuzumab

N= 98. Median F/U: 23.9 months

Median lines: 2 (1-8)

Post CAR-T: 35.7%

ORR= 63.5% CR= 51%



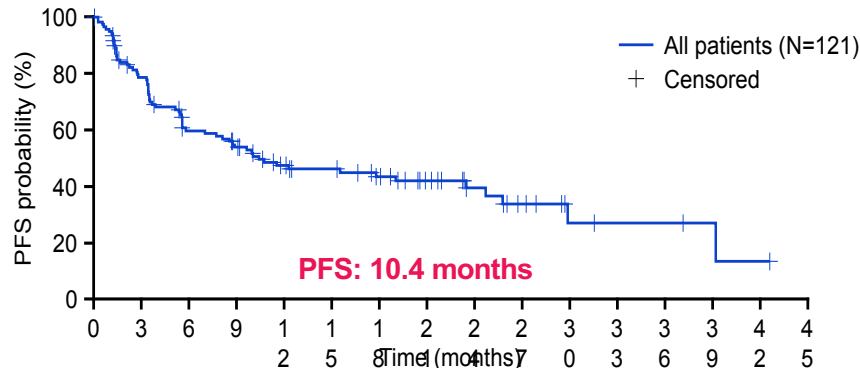
Glofitamab - Polatuzumab

N= 121. Median F/U: 20.4 months

Median lines: 2 (1-7)

Post CAR-T: 22.4%

ORR= 80.2% CR= 59.2%



Key Immune-Related Toxicities: CAR-T and BiAbs

	ZUMA-1	TRANSCEND	JULIET	EPCORE	GO
Product	Axi-Cel	Liso-Cel	Tisa-Cel	Epcoritamab	Glofitamab
CRS (all grades)	93%	39%	58%	47.9%	63%
CRS ≥ 3	13%	1%	22%	2.5%	4%
ICANS (all grades)	64%	23%	21%	6.4%	8%
ICANS ≥ 3	28%	10%	12%	0.6%	3%

Neelapu et Al. *Blood* 2023, Abramson et Al. *Blood* 2023, Schuster et Al. *Lancet Oncology* 2021, Thieblemont et Al. *J Clin Oncol* 2022, Dickinson M et Al. *N Eng J Med* 2022.

Sequencing: CAR-T or BiAbs



BiAbs are very effective post CAR-T relapse

Glofitamab

N Pts: 51 (33%)
ORR: NR
CR: 32%

Epcoritamab

N pts: 61 (38.9%)
ORR: 54.1%
CR: 34.4%

Odronextamab

N pts: 41 (~33%)
ORR: 48%
CR: 30%

CAR-T is also active post BiAbs progression

Multicenter study (Europe)

N= 47 pts.

Median lines 2 (prior to BiAbs)

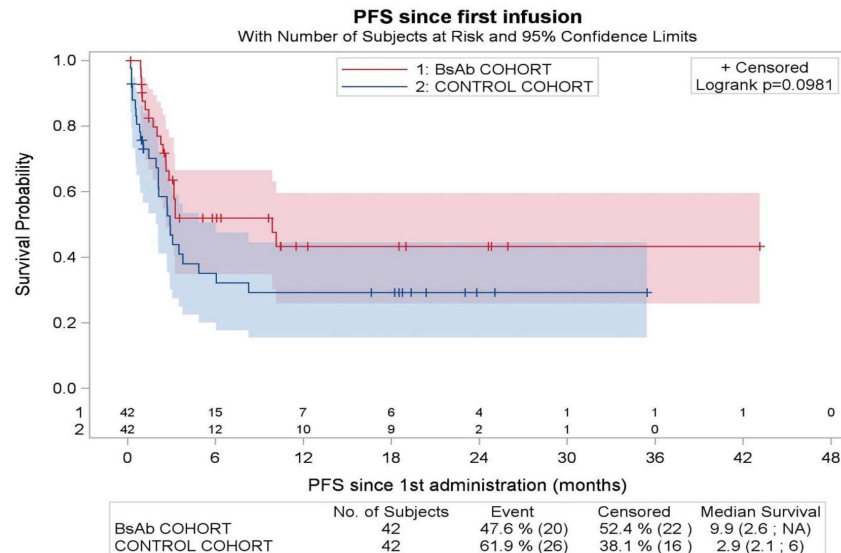
CART: Axi-cel (47%), tisa-cel (43%), liso-cel (11%)

ORR: 83%

CR: 43%

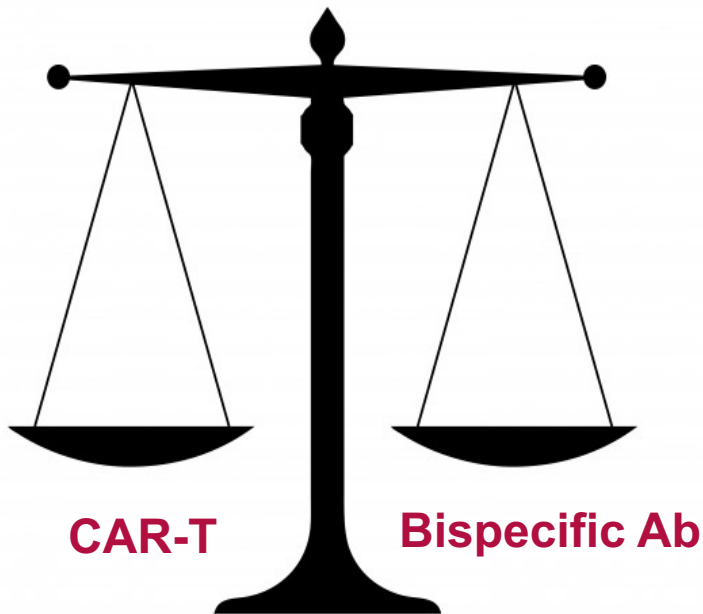
Response independent to prior BiAbs response

PFS= 6.6 months



Choosing CAR-T vs BiAbs

- Curative: Long-term efficacy data (ZUMA-1: 5-years)
- OS benefit over SOC (ZUMA-7, TRANSFORM)
- One time treatment
- RWE confirms efficacy
- Higher frequency/severity CRS/ICANS
- Logistics (distance, caregiver)
- Manufacturing time/failure
- Other toxicities (cytopenias, infections)



- “Off the shelf”
- Similar efficacy
- Lower risk/severity CRS/ICANS
- Combination seem more feasible and effective (mosun-pola)
- Curative? Unclear
- No RWE data (yet)
- Repetitive dosing and indefinite (Epcoritamab)
- Specialized training still required